

# **CONNECT 4**

Documentation



## Game 1: Connect 4

### T1 Planning and Design based on Mathematical and Declarative Programming techniques:

In designing the Connect 4, mathematical structures and declarative programming techniques are pivotal in creating a functional, maintainable, and enjoyable gameplay experience. This game uses various software engineering principles and mathematical concepts to ensure that it operates smoothly.

#### Mathematical Structures:

Following mathematical structures were used:

- Winning Conditions: The Connect 4 game relies on mathematical checks to determine winning conditions. It systematically examines horizontal, vertical, and diagonal patterns on the game board, verifying whether a player has achieved four consecutive tokens to win the game.
- **Coordinate Parsing:** Mathematical parsing of user inputs translates alphanumeric coordinates (e.g., "A1", "B3") into corresponding row and column indices on the game board. This conversion enables precise placement of tokens and facilitates gameplay interactions.
- **Gravity Rules:** The game incorporates gravity rules to simulate token dropping mechanics. By analyzing the availability of spaces below the intended coordinate, the game ensures that tokens fall to the lowest possible position within a column, adhering to gravitational principles.

## **Declarative Programming Techniques:**

Following declarative programming techniques were used:

- <u>CLI Presentation:</u> The game interface is designed using command-line output, presenting information and prompts in a structured format. User interactions, game status updates, and menu options are displayed sequentially, offering a clear and concise user experience.
- **Event-Driven Logic:** User input and game events trigger corresponding event-driven functions, such as player turns and menu selections. Each function

- encapsulates a specific task or action, promoting a declarative programming style focused on defining what should happen in response to user actions.
- **State Management:** The game manages its state through iterative updates to the game board, player turns, and win conditions. By maintaining a consistent state representation and updating it incrementally, the game ensures coherence and integrity throughout the gameplay experience.

## **Software Engineering Principles:**

In the making of this game, following software engineering principles were used:

- Modularity and Encapsulation: The Connect 4 game is structured with modular functions encapsulating specific tasks such as printing the game board, handling player turns, checking for a winner, and managing the game menu. This design promotes code reusability and facilitates easier maintenance.
- Abstraction: The game abstracts away implementation details from the user, providing a clean command-line interface (CLI) for interaction. Users are shielded from complexities such as coordinate parsing, gravity rules, and game logic, allowing for intuitive gameplay.
- <u>Scalability:</u> The game design supports scalability by offering multiple game modes, including a two-player mode and a mode against the computer (CPU). This flexibility accommodates varying player preferences and extends the game's longevity.

The planning and design of the Connect 4 game incorporate software engineering principles, mathematical concepts, and declarative programming techniques to create an interactive gaming experience. By modularizing the game, abstracting complex rules, using mathematical calculations, and designing a GUI, the game provides a great experience for players.

## T2 Program Implementation based on Declarative Programming tools and techniques.

#### **Source Code:**

```
Connect 4 Game:
Programming Language: Python
Interface: CLI based
Student Name: Aisha Abdi
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import random
import art
art.tprint("Welcome to Connect Four")
art.tprint("----")
# Possible columns where players can place their tokens
possibleLetters = ["A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G"]
# Initialize the game board as a 6x7 grid
gameBoard = [["", "", "", "", "", ""],
            ["", "", "", "", "",
            ["", "", "", "", "", "", ""],
["", "", "", "", "", ""],
            ["", "", "", "", "", ""],
            ["", "", "", "", "", ""]]
rows = 6
cols = 7
# Function to print the game board
def printGameBoard():
              A B C D E F G ", end="")
   print("\n
   for x in range(rows):
       print("\n +---+")
       print(x, " |", end="")
       for y in range(cols):
           if gameBoard[x][y] == "\bigotimes":
               print("", gameBoard[x][y], end=" |")
           elif gameBoard[x][y] == "\bigotimes":
             print("", gameBoard[x][y], end=" |")
```

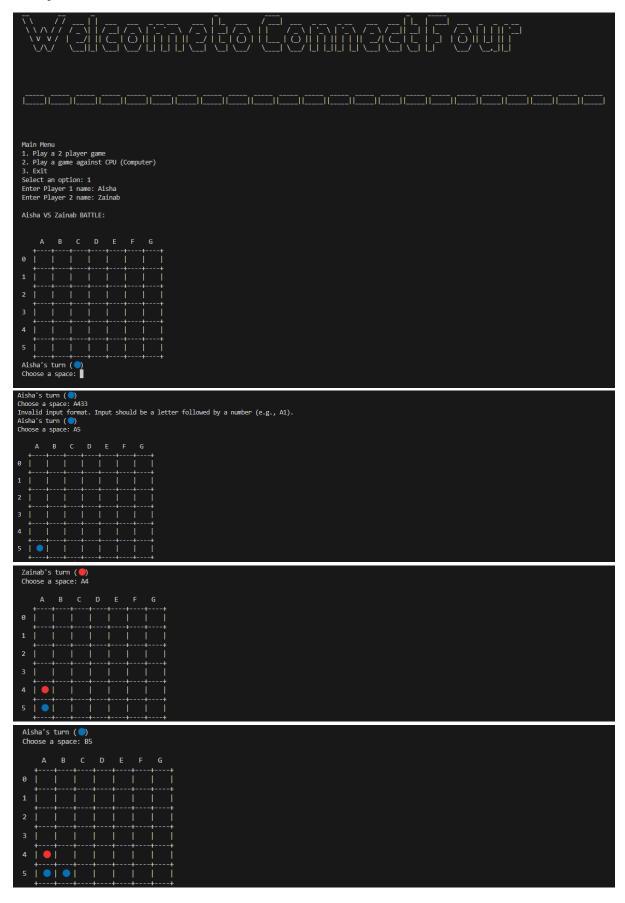
```
else:
                print(" ", gameBoard[x][y], end=" |")
# Function to modify the game board with the player's token
def modifyArray(spacePicked, turn):
    gameBoard[spacePicked[0]][spacePicked[1]] = turn
# Function to check for a winner
def checkForWinner(chip):
    # Check horizontal spaces
    for y in range(rows):
        for x in range(cols - 3):
            if gameBoard[x][y] == chip and gameBoard[x + 1][y] == chip and
gameBoard[x + 2][y] == chip and <math>gameBoard[x + 3][y] == chip:
                print("\nGame over", chip, "wins! Thank you for playing :)")
                return True
    # Check vertical spaces
    for x in range(rows):
        for y in range(cols - 3):
            if gameBoard[x][y] == chip and gameBoard[x][y + 1] == chip and
gameBoard[x][y + 2] == chip and <math>gameBoard[x][y + 3] == chip:
                print("\nGame over", chip, "wins! Thank you for playing :)")
                return True
    # Check upper right to bottom left diagonal spaces
    for x in range(rows - 3):
        for y in range(3, cols):
            if gameBoard[x][y] == chip and gameBoard[x + 1][y - 1] == chip and
gameBoard[x + 2][y - 2] == chip and gameBoard[x + 3][y - 3] == chip:
                print("\nGame over", chip, "wins! Thank you for playing :)")
                return True
    # Check upper left to bottom right diagonal spaces
    for x in range(rows - 3):
        for y in range(cols - 3):
            if gameBoard[x][y] == chip and gameBoard[x + 1][y + 1] == chip and
gameBoard[x + 2][y + 2] == chip and gameBoard[x + 3][y + 3] == chip:
                print("\nGame over", chip, "wins! Thank you for playing :)")
                return True
    return False
# Function to convert user input (e.g., "A1") to board coordinates
def coordinateParser(inputString):
    if len(inputString) != 2:
        raise ValueError("Invalid input format. Input should be a letter
followed by a number (e.g., A1).")
```

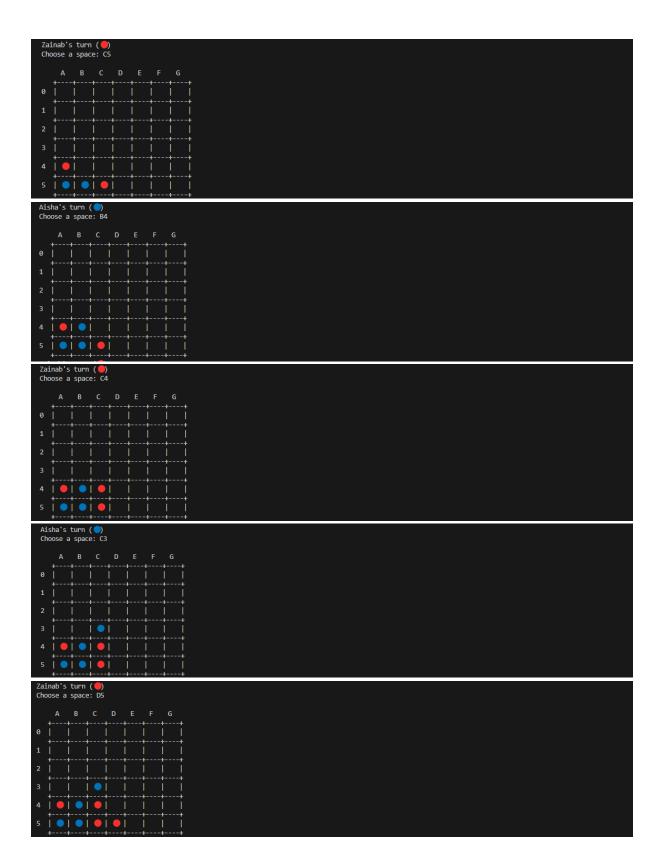
```
column = inputString[0].upper()
    if column not in possibleLetters:
        raise ValueError("Invalid column letter.")
    row = int(inputString[1])
    if row < 0 or row >= rows:
        raise ValueError("Invalid row number.")
    return [row, possibleLetters.index(column)]
# Function to check if a space on the board is available
def isSpaceAvailable(intendedCoordinate):
    if gameBoard[intendedCoordinate[0]][intendedCoordinate[1]] == '\obline':
        return False
    elif gameBoard[intendedCoordinate[0]][intendedCoordinate[1]] == '\obline\':
        return False
    else:
        return True
# Function to check if a space is valid according to gravity rules
def gravityChecker(intendedCoordinate):
    # Calculate space below
    spaceBelow = [intendedCoordinate[0] + 1, intendedCoordinate[1]]
    # Check if the coordinate is at ground level
    if spaceBelow[0] == 6:
        return True
    # Check if there's a token below
    if isSpaceAvailable(spaceBelow) == False:
        return True
    return False
# Function to handle a player's turn
def playerTurn(playerName, playerChip):
    while True:
        print(f"{playerName}'s turn ({playerChip})")
        spacePicked = input("Choose a space: ")
        try:
            coordinate = coordinateParser(spacePicked)
            # Check if the space is available and valid according to gravity
rules
            if isSpaceAvailable(coordinate) and gravityChecker(coordinate):
                modifyArray(coordinate, playerChip)
                break
            else:
                print("Not a valid coordinate")
        except ValueError as e:
            print(e)
# Function to handle the computer's turn
def computerTurn():
```

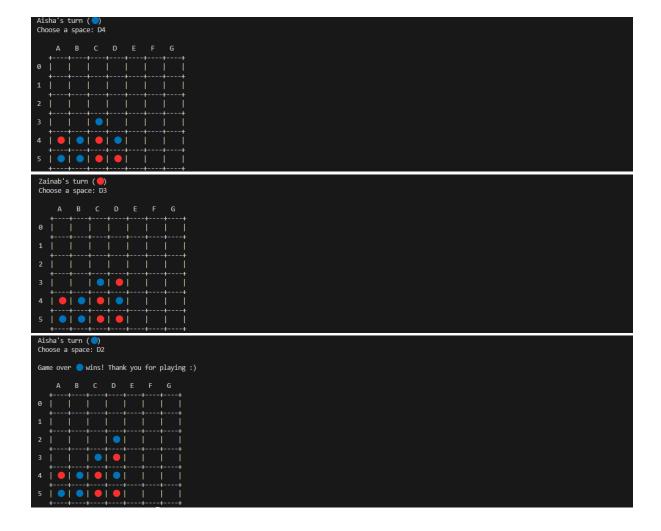
```
print("Computer's turn (@)")
    while True:
        cpuChoice = [random.choice(possibleLetters), random.randint(0, 5)]
        cpuCoordinate = coordinateParser(cpuChoice[0] + str(cpuChoice[1]))
        if isSpaceAvailable(cpuCoordinate) and gravityChecker(cpuCoordinate):
            modifyArray(cpuCoordinate, '\')
# Function to start a two-player game
def twoPlayerGame():
    player1Name = input("Enter Player 1 name: ")
    player2Name = input("Enter Player 2 name: ")
    print(f"\n{player1Name} VS {player2Name} BATTLE:\n")
    leaveLoop = False
    turnCounter = 0
    while not leaveLoop:
        printGameBoard()
        if turnCounter % 2 == 0:
            playerTurn(player1Name, '\ostin')
            winner = checkForWinner('\bigo')
        else:
            playerTurn(player2Name, '\bigo')
            winner = checkForWinner('\bigo')
        turnCounter += 1
        if winner:
            printGameBoard()
            break
# Function to start a game against the computer
def playAgainstCPU():
    playerName = input("Enter Player name: ")
    print(f"\n{playerName} VS Computer BATTLE:\n")
    leaveLoop = False
    turnCounter = 0
    while not leaveLoop:
        printGameBoard()
        if turnCounter % 2 == 0:
            playerTurn(playerName, '\omega')
            winner = checkForWinner('\bigo')
        else:
            computerTurn()
            winner = checkForWinner('\bigo')
        turnCounter += 1
        if winner:
            printGameBoard()
            break
def mainMenu():
```

```
print("\nMain Menu")
  print("1. Play a 2 player game")
  print("2. Play a game against CPU (Computer)")
  print("3. Exit")
  choice = input("Select an option: ")
  if choice == "1":
     twoPlayerGame()
  elif choice == "2":
     playAgainstCPU()
  elif choice == "3":
     print("Thank you for playing! Goodbye.")
     exit(0)
  else:
     print("Invalid choice. Please select again.")
mainMenu()
```

### **Output Screenshots:**







## **Declarative Implementation of Connect Four in Python:**

In a declarative programming style, The focus is on describing what the program should accomplish rather than detailing the control flow.

#### **Data Structures and Type Definitions:**

To effectively manage game data, the following data structures will be used:

- Game Board: Represented as a list of lists, where each sublist corresponds to a row on the board. Each element can be either empty (None) or contain a player's chip (' or ' ).
- **Player:** Represented as a dictionary with keys for the player's name and chip symbol.
- **Coordinates:** Represented as tuples (row, column).

#### **Behaviour Step Implementations:**

• **Printing the Game Board:** A function to print the current state of the game board using list comprehensions to construct each row.

- **Coordinate Parsing:** Convert user input (e.g., "A1") to board coordinates. We handle invalid input using exceptions.
- Checking for a Winner: Functions to check for horizontal, vertical, and diagonal wins. Using list comprehensions to check sequences of four chips.
- Placing a Chip: A function to place a chip on the board following the gravity rule, ensuring the chip falls to the lowest available row in the selected column.
- **Player Turn Handling:** Functions to handle player input, validate moves, and update the board state.
- Main Game Logic: The main function switches turns between players and checking for a winner after each move in a loop.

#### **Performance and Optimizations**

- **Data Structures:** Using lists for the board ensures O(1) access time for reading and writing cells, which is efficient for our purposes.
- **Parsing and Validation:** Input parsing and move validation are designed to be efficient and straightforward, using exceptions for error handling to maintain clean and readable code.
- **Winner Check:** Checking for a winner involves iterating over possible sequences of four chips. This can be optimized by limiting the range of iteration based on recent moves, though this basic implementation should suffice for typical gameplay scenarios.

## T3 Testing and Verification of Programs via appropriate tools and techniques

Test Case ID	Test Case	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected
	Description			Results
TC1	Vertical Win	1. Two players	Valid moves in	The game
		take turns	a single	detects a
		making valid	column	vertical
		moves		connection
		vertically.		and declares
				the
				corresponding
TC2	Horizontal Win	1. Two players	Valid moves in	The game
		take turns	a single row	detects a
		making valid		horizontal
				connection

		moves		and declares
		horizontally.		the
				corresponding
TC3	Diagonal Win	1. Two players	Valid moves	The game
	(Upper Left to	take turns	diagonally from	detects a
	Lower Right)	making valid	UL to LR	diagonal
		moves		connection
		diagonally (UL		from the upper
		to LR).		left to the lower
TC4	Diagonal Win	1. Two players	Valid moves	The game
	(Upper Right to	take turns	diagonally from	detects a
	Lower Left)	making valid	UR to LL	diagonal
		moves		connection
		diagonally (UR		from the upper
		to LL).		right to the
				lower
TC5	Draw	1. Two players	Alternating	The game
		take turns	valid moves	detects a draw
		making valid	until the board	condition and
		moves until the		declares the
		board is filled.		game as a
				draw.
TC6	Invalid Input	1. Enter non-	Invalid column	The game
	Handling	existent	letter	prompts the
		column letter.		player to enter
				a valid column
				letter.